

REMARKS/AGRUMENTS

In response to the above identified Office Action of April 8, 2004, Applicants have amended their application and respectfully request reconsideration thereof.

Amendment of Claims

Claim 1 has been amended to include subject matter corresponding substantially to that of cancelled claim 3. A similar amendment has been made to claims 20, 22-30, 34 and 35 responsive to the Office Action placing the respective claims in condition for allowance.

Claims 8, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 34 and 35 have been amended to improve form.

Claim 18 has been amended to indicate that the script executes at the second computer system.

Claim 19 has been amended to improve readability.

Response to Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

Claims 18, 34 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 18 has been rejected for the reason that it lacks clear antecedent basis. Responsive to this rejection claim 18 has been amended to introduce a proper antecedent basis.

Claim 18 is further rejected for omitting essential structural cooperative relationship of elements. Specifically, the omitted structural cooperative relationship is the relationship between the script and the computer network. Responsive to this rejection claim 18 has been amended to indicate that the script executes at the second computer system.

Claim 19 has been rejected for the reason that the phrase “an at least one of ” appears to have a grammatical error. Responsive to this rejection claim 19 has been amended to improve the grammatical presentation by removing the word “an”.

Claims 34 and 35 have been rejected for the reason that the phrases “the plurality of user interface category” and “the single client application program” lack clear antecedent basis. Responsive to this rejection claims 34 and 35 have been amended to introduce a proper antecedent basis for the above-mentioned phrases.

Response to Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-11, 16-20, 22-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. patent no. 6,073,163 (Clark et al).

Claim 1 includes the following limitation:

communicating the update to a script and the script, in turn, updating the respective user interface elements.

The Office Action, in rejecting claim 3, contends that the above limitation is anticipated by the following disclosure in Clark:

According to one embodiment of the invention, the client-side code 206 includes a dispatcher 402, as illustrated in FIG. 4. The dispatcher 402 receives the UI definition records and dispatches them by invoking the appropriate methods of the appropriate UI classes.

Col. 8, lines 56-60.

The following quote from Clark further describes the dispatcher:

Initially, a web browser 510 executing on the client sends a request to a web server 506 running on server 502. In the request, the web browser 510 includes a URL that identifies an HTML page. Web server 506 responds to the request by sending the specified HTML page to the web browser 510. The HTML page will contain a tag that indicates that the HTML file includes a JAVA Applet 512.

The web browser 510 decodes and displays the HTML file. Upon detecting the tag, the web browser 510 invokes a JAVA interpreter within the web browser 510 to execute the JAVA Applet 512. The JAVA tag indicates where to get the code for the JAVA Applet, and how much screen space will be dedicated to the Applet. The web browser 510 then requests the Applet code from the web server 506.

The web server 506 initially sends the code for dispatcher 514. When the code for dispatcher 514 arrives, the code is executed by the JAVA interpreter. Upon execution, dispatcher 514 indicates to the JAVA

interpreter the data that the dispatcher 514 immediately needs from web server 506 to begin execution (emphasis added).

Col. 10, Lines 1-19.

The first quote describes client-side code 206 that includes a dispatcher that receives and dispatches definition records to user interface classes (e.g., a category of object in object oriented programming). The second quote from Clark describes a web server that sends code for a dispatcher.

Claim 1 requires communicating an update to a script and the script, in turn, updating the respective user interface elements. For example, a single JAVA applet may communicate a user interface update to a JAVA script that updates multiple user interface elements. In contrast, the above quotes from Clark cannot describe communicating an update to a script because the above quotes describes client side code in the form of a dispatcher that is code and code is not script.

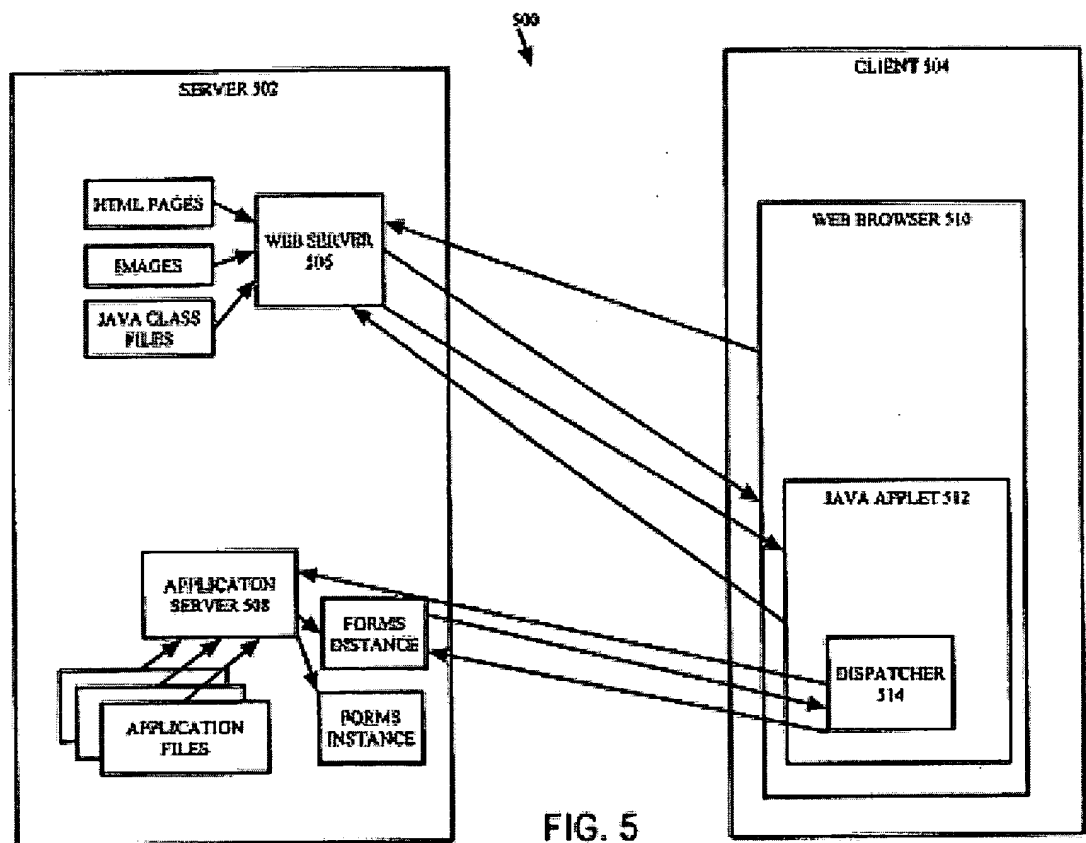
Scripting language is defined as follows:

(n.) A high-level programming language that is interpreted by another program at runtime rather than compiled by the computer's processor as other programming languages (such as C and C++) are.

Webopedia, http://www.pcwebopedia.com/TERM/S/scripting_language.html, July 9, 2004 (emphasis in the original).

In contrast, the above quote from Clark describes JAVA byte code. To be sure, Clark explicitly states "Client-side code 206 is written in JAVA byte code"

(Col. 5, line 31-33, System Architecture) (e.g., unlike script, JAVA source code is compiled into JAVA byte code for execution under a Java Interpreter). Indeed, Clark further states, that the "JAVA-enabled browser 254 executes the client-side code 206 as a JAVA Applet..." (Id., at lines 34-36). Further, Figure 5 illustrates the dispatcher as included in the JAVA Applet.



Clark therefore cannot be said to anticipate the above quoted limitation because Clark discloses a dispatcher that is part of a JAVA Applet that receives and processes UI definition records and claim 1 requires communicating an update to a script and the script, in turn, updating the respective user interface elements.

In summary, Clark does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 1, as required to support a rejection of this claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Independent claims 20, 22-30 and 34-35 each include a limitation corresponding substantially to the above-discussed limitation of claim 1. Applicant has further amended each of the other independent claims of the present application. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the above remarks and amendments contained herein also be considered when examining these other independent claims for allow ability.

As dependent claims are deemed to include all limitation of claims from which they depend, the rejection of claims 2-11, 16-19 and 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is also addressed by the above remarks, and the amendments contained herein.

Response to Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103 (a)

Claims 12-15, and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US patent no 6,073,163 (Clark et al).

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 12-15, and 21 should not be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for the reason that prior art references when combined do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of the independent claims of the present application.

To establish a **prima facie** case of **obviousness**, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the Clarks themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.

Claims 12-15 depend on independent claim 1 and claim 21 depends independent claim 20. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 then, any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious and rejection of claims 12-15 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is also addressed by the above remarks.

In summary, Clark does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims 12-15 and 21 as required to support rejections of the independent claims of the present application under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

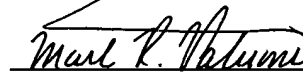
In summary, Applicants believe that all rejections presented in the Office Action have been fully addressed and withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested. Applicant furthermore believes that all claims are now in a condition for allowance, which is earnestly solicited.

If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666. If a telephone interview would in any way expedite the prosecution of the present application, the Examiner is invited to contact Mark Vatuone at (408) 947-8200.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Date: 7/23, 2004



Mark R. Vatuone

Reg. No. 53,719

12400 Wilshire Blvd.
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(408) 947-8200